Environmental Washing	gton, DC 20460	ency	Re ✓ Ar	egistration mendment ther	
	pplication for l	Pesticide - Sect	tion I		
1. Company/Product Number 241-437		2. EPA Product Man	ager	3	. Proposed Classification
4. Company/Product (Name)		PM#			None Restricted
Clearcast herbicide		25			
5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code BASF 26 Davis Drive Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 Check if this is a new address	9)	(b)(i), my product i to: EPA Reg. No	s similar	or identical in	
	Sec	Product Name _ tion - II			
	360	()	8.5.5		and Martin, in the late of the late
Amendment - Explain below. Resubmission in response to Agency letter da Notification - Explain below.	ated	Final printed Agency lette "Me Too" A Other - Expli	er dated pplication.	-	
Label Amendment This amendment is not subject to a fee under PRIA. Contact Jeff Birk at 919-547-2622 (phone), 919-547-28	50 (fax) or by Email at	ieffrey.birk@basf.com			
	Sect	ion - III			
1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:					
Child-Resistant Packaging Yes No No		Soluble Packaging Yes No	2. 1	ype of Contain Meta Plasti Glass	l ic
	No. per container If "Yes" Package			Other	(Specify)
3. Location of Net Contents Information 4.	Size(s) Retail Contain	er . E	5. Location	of Label Direc	ctions
5. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product	Lithograph Paper glued Stenciled	Other			
	Section	on - IV			
1. Contact Point (Complete items directly below for it	identification of individ	lual to be contacted, if	necessary	, to process th	his application.)
Name Jeffrey H. Birk	Title Regulator	ry Manager			one No. (Include Area Code) 7-2622
I certify that the statements I have made on thi I acknowledge that any knowlinglly false or mis both under applicable law.					6. Date Application Received (Stamped)
2. Signature	3, Title Regulatory	Manager	M		ION
Typed Name Jeffrey H. Birk	5. Date	April 2, 2014			



The Chemical Company

April 2, 2014

Mr. Kable Davis
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (AMEND)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7505P)
One Potomac Yard
2777 S. Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202

RE:

Japanese eelgrass label amendment:

Clearcast® herbicide; EPA Reg. No. 241-437

Dear Mr. Davis:

BASF is submitting a label amendment for Clearcast herbicide (241-437) adding use directions for the control of Japanese eelgrass and umbrella plant. An amendment is specifically needed because the standard requirement for the use of a spray adjuvant with all foliar Clearcast applications is being waived for this Japanese eelgrass use. Also a time-limited supplemental label is being requested to facilitate the availability of this new use until container packaging labeling can be updated.

BASF is requesting an expedited review of this proposed label amendment with the following background information:

The state of Washington wants to use Clearcast herbicide for the control of invasive, non-native Japanese eelgrass during the extended low tide conditions in early May. The label amendment is needed to add Japanese eelgrass to the weeds controlled list and to remove the standard requirement that a spray adjuvant be used for foliar applications of Clearcast. BASF is working closely with Mr. Steve Foss, (Washington State Dept. of Ag.) and Dr. Kim Patten (WSU) to try and make this use available to them for an early May application timing. Included with the proposed label amendment is a corresponding supplemental label for Japanese eelgrass control. One additional riparian weed, unbrella plant is also included, but it is not the primary focus of this amendment.

Enclosed please find:

- Application form 8570-1
- Proposed Clearcast herbicide label
- Annotated proposed Clearcast herbicide label
- Proposed Clearcast herbicide supplemental label

5/4 Bel

Thank you for your assistance with this matter. If you should have any questions, please call me at (919) 547-2622.

:MISSION

Regards,

Jeffrey H. Birk, Ph.D. Regulatory Manager Phone 919-547-2622

Mobile: 919-225-9220 Fax: 919-547-2850

Email: jeffrey.birk@basf.com

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Jeffrey H. Birk BASF Corporation 26 Davis Drive, P.O. Box 13528 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

APR 15 2014

Subject:

Revised Master Label and new Supplemental Label - Label Amendment: Adding

Japanese eelgrass use language

Clearcast Herbicide EPA Reg. No. 241-437 Decision No. 489860

Application date: April 2, 2014

Dear Dr. Birk:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable.

A stamped copy of the label and the supplemental label are enclosed for your records. These labels supersede all previously accepted labels. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labels before you release the product for shipment. Products released for shipping after eighteen (18) months must bear the new revised labels. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA §6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please feel free to contact Shanta Adeeb at (703) 347-0502 or adeeb.shanta@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kåble Bo Davis Product Manager 25 Herbicide Branch

Registration Division (7505P)



For the control of vegetation in and around aquatic and noncropland sites including areas that may be grazed or cut for hay

Active Ingredient:

ammonium salt of imazamox 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-(methoxymethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid*

Other Ingredients:

12.19
100.09

Equivalent to 11.4% 2-(4,5 dihydro-4 methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5 oxo-1*H*-lmildazol-2-yl|-5 (methoxymethyl)-3 pyridinecarboxylic acid 1 gallon contains 1.0 pound of active ingredient as the free acid.

EPA Reg. No. 241-437

EPA Est. No.

CAUTION/PRECAUCION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See inside for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation 26 Davis Drive Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



	FIRST AID
lf on skin or clothing	 Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	 Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	 Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
	HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber (includes natural rubber blends and laminates) ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product.
 Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide may be hazardous to plants outside the treated area. **DO NOT** apply to water except as specified in this label. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters and rinsate.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Ensure spray drift to nontarget susceptible species does not occur.

DO NOT apply **Clearcast® herbicide** in any manner not specifically described in this label.

Observe all cautions and limitations on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with **Clearcast**. **DO NOT** use **Clearcast** other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate food, feed or water by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Keep from freezing.

DO NOT store below 32° F.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (continued)

Container Handling

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (continued)

Container Handling (continued)

Refillable Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. DO NOT reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spill of this product, call:

CHEMTREC

1-800-424-9300

BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Steps to take if material is released or spilled:

- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

Product Information

Clearcast® herbicide is an aqueous formulation that may be diluted in water and either applied directly to water for the control/suppression of certain submerged aquatic vegetation or applied as a broadcast or spot spray to floating and emergent vegetation. Aquatic sites that may be treated include estuarine and marine sites, ponds, lakes, reservoirs, wetlands, marshes, swamps, bayous, arroyos, ditches, canals, streams, rivers, creeks and other slowmoving or quiescent bodies of water. Clearcast may also be used during drawdown conditions. Clearcast may also be applied for terrestrial and riparian vegetation control in industrial noncropland sites, and railroad, utility, and highway rights-of-way. Industrial noncropland sites include utility plant sites, tank farms, pumping installations, storage areas, fence rows and ditch banks. Clearcast may also be used for the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings. Clearcast may also be used on those sites listed above that may be grazed or cut for hay.

Clearcast is quickly absorbed by foliage and/or plant roots and rapidly translocated to the growing points stopping growth. Susceptible plants may develop a yellow appearance or general discoloration and will eventually die or be severely growth-inhibited.

Clearcast is herbicidally active on many submerged, emergent and floating broadleaf and monocot aquatic plants. The relative levels of control and selectivity can be manipulated by using a choice of rates and herbicide placement (water-injected or floating/emergent foliar application).

To help maintain the utility of herbicide programs, the use of herbicides with different modes of action is effective in managing weed resistance.

Spray Adjuvants

Applications of **Clearcast** to emergent, floating or shoreline species require the use of a spray adjuvant. Always use a spray adjuvant that is appropriate for aquatic sites.

Nonionic Surfactants

Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% volume/volume (v/v) or higher (see manufacturer's label) of the spray solution (0.25% v/v is equivalent to 1 quart in 100 gallons). For best results, select a nonionic surfactant with an HLB (hydrophilic to lipophilic balance) ratio between 12 and 17 with at least 70% surfactant in the formulated product (alcohols, fatty acids, oils, ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol should not be considered as surfactants to meet the above requirements).

Methylated Seed Oils or Vegetable Oil Concentrates

Instead of a surfactant, a methylated seed oil or vegetablebased seed oil concentrate may be used at 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. When using spray volumes greater than 30 gallons per acre, mix methylated seed oil or vegetablebased seed oil concentrates at 1% of the total spray volume, or alternatively use a nonionic surfactant as described above. Research indicates that these oils may aid in **Clearcast** deposition and uptake by plants under stress.

Silicone-based Surfactants

See manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations. Silicone-based surfactants may reduce the surface tension of the spray droplet allowing greater spreading on the leaf surface as compared to conventional nonionic surfactants. However, some silicone-based surfactants may dry too quickly, limiting herbicide uptake.

Invert Emulsions

Clearcast can be applied as an invert emulsion. The spray solution results in an invert (water-in-oil) spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray runoff, resulting in more herbicide on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions.

Other

An antifoaming agent, spray pattern indicator, sinking agent or drift-reducing agent may be applied at the product labeled rate if necessary or desired.

Spray Drift Requirements For Aerial Application

- Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) or, if specifically using a spinning atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to use a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 385 microns or greater for release heights below 10 feet. Applicators are required to use a very coarse or coarser droplet size or, if specifically using a spinning atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to use a VMD of 475 microns or greater for release heights above 10 feet. Applicators must consider the effects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size.
- Applicators are required to use upwind swath displacement.
- The boom length must not exceed 60% of the fixed wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter to reduce spray drift.
- DO NOT apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.
- If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if
 - Conditions of temperature inversion exist or
 - Stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height.

DO NOT make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Spray Drift Requirements For Ground Boom Application

- Applicators are required to use a nozzle height below
 4 feet above the ground or plant canopy and coarse or
 coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) or, if specifically using
 a spinning atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to
 use a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 385 microns or
 greater.
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.

DO NOT apply when wind conditions may result in drift, when temperature inversion conditions exist, or when spray may be carried to sensitive areas. See **Managing Off-target Movement** section for more drift reduction recommendations.

Aquatic Use Directions

Clearcast® herbicide may be applied directly to the water for the control of submerged aquatic plant species and some emergent and floating species, or as a foliar application specifically for emergent and floating species.

DO NOT exceed maximum use rate per application:

Water treatment - 500 parts per billion (ppb) (173 fl ozs of **Clearcast** per acre foot)

Foliar broadcast application - 1 gallon per acre (1.0 lb ae/A)

Foliar spot application - up to 5% Clearcast by volume

Clearcast may be applied by surface and aerial equipment including both fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter.

Foliar Application

Targeted Emergent and/or Floating Vegetation Application

To make surface applications targeting emergent or floating vegetation, uniformly apply with properly calibrated broadcast or spot treatment equipment in 10 or more gallons of water per acre. Spot treatments can be made with up to 5% **Clearcast** by volume. To ensure thorough spray coverage, higher spray volumes may be required when treating areas with large and/or dense vegetation. Use an appropriate spray pressure to minimize the drift potential depending upon spray equipment, conditions and application objectives.

Foliar Treatment of Emergent and Floating Vegetation Guidelines

- Always use a surfactant for foliar applications of emergent and floating weeds.
- Foliar applications of Clearcast may be made as a broadcast spray or as a spot spray with a percent spray solution ranging from 0.25% to 5% Clearcast by volume.

 Control will be reduced if spray is washed off foliage by wave action.

In aquatic sites, those application techniques described in the **Terrestrial Use Directions** section may be used to treat emergent vegetation.

Application to Water

Water Application to Target Submerged and/or Emergent/Floating Vegetation

Clearcast may be broadcast-applied to the water surface or injected below the water surface. Clearcast may be applied as undiluted product or diluted with water prior to application. Under surface-matted conditions, inject Clearcast below the water surface to achieve better product distribution.

Apply **Clearcast** to water to achieve a final concentration of the active ingredient of no more than 500 ppb. Multiple applications of **Clearcast** may be made during the annual growth cycle to maintain the desired vegetation response.

Clearcast Rates Per Treated Surface Acre

Average Water	Desired Active Ingredient Concentration (ppb)*					
Depth of	50	100	200	500		
Treatment Site (feet)	Clearcast Rate per Treated Surface Acre (fl ozs)					
1	17	35	69	173		
2	35	69	138	346		
3	52	104	207	518		
4	70	138	277	691		
5	87	173	346	864		
6	104	207	415	1037		
7	122	242	484	1210		
8	139	277	553	1382		
9	157	311	622	1555		
10	174	346	691	1728		

^{*}Clearcast contains 1.0 pound of active ingredient per gallon. There are 128 fl ozs in one gallon.

Aerial Application

Clearcast may be applied by both fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter. There is no minimum spray volume when making applications directly to the water. For applications targeting emergent and/or floating vegetation, uniformly apply with properly calibrated equipment in 5 or more gallons of water per surface acre. For best results, make aerial applications using a minimum of 20 gallons per acre.

Drawdown Application

Clearcast may be used in drawdown situations to provide postemergence and/or preemergence control/suppression of aquatic vegetation. Apply Clearcast as a broadcast

spray at rates up to 1 gallon/A or as a spot spray treatment with up to 5% **Clearcast® herbicide** by volume. Make applications when water has receded and exposed soil is moist to dry. For postemergence (foliar) applications, wait at least two weeks after application before reintroducing water. When treating irrigation canals, the initial flush of recharge water after application must not be used for irrigation purposes.

Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT apply **Clearcast** to achieve a total active ingredient concentration in the water greater than 500 ppb.

DO NOT apply more than 1 gallon of **Clearcast** per surface acre for the control of emergent and floating vegetation.

Irrigation Restrictions

- DO NOT use treated water to irrigate greenhouses, nurseries, or hydroponics until the imazamox concentration has been determined by an acceptable method to be less than or equal to 1.0 ppb.
- DO NOT plant sugar beets, onions, potatoes or non-Clearfield® canola in soils that have been previously irrigated with Clearcast-treated water until a soil bioassay successfully demonstrates acceptable levels of crop tolerance.
- DO NOT use Clearcast-treated waters resulting in a concentration greater than 50 ppb for irrigation until residue levels have been shown to be less than or equal to 50 ppb by an acceptable method.
- Wait 24 hours before irrigating from still or quiescent waters after making a Clearcast application for submerged vegetation less than 100 feet from an irrigation intake.
- Wait 24 hours before irrigating from still and quiescent waters after making a **Clearcast** application to emergent and/or floating vegetation if greater than 25% of the surface area of the water body has been treated or application was made less than 100 feet from an irrigation intake.
- Flowing waters may be used to irrigate allowable sites
 with no restrictions when Clearcast is applied at less
 than or equal to 2 quarts per acre to waters with an average depth of greater than or equal to 4 feet.
- After application of Clearcast to dry irrigation canals/ditches, the initial flush of water during recharge must not be used for irrigation purposes unless the imazamox concentration has been determined by an acceptable method to be less than 50 ppb.

Clearcast applied at less than or equal to 2 quarts per acre in or on waters with a minimum average depth greater than or equal to 4 feet will result in **Clearcast** concentrations less than 50 ppb.

Other Water Use Restrictions

There are no restrictions on livestock watering, swimming, fishing, domestic use, or use of treated water for agricultural sprays.

Potable Water

Clearcast may be applied to potable water sources at concentrations up to 500 ppb to within a distance of 1/4 mile from an active potable water intake. Within 1/4 mile of an active potable water intake, Clearcast may be applied, but water concentrations resulting from injection and/or foliar applications may not exceed 50 ppb. If water concentrations greater than 50 ppb are required, the potable water intake must be shut and, if necessary, an alternate water supply be made available until the water concentration can be shown to be less than 50 ppb by an acceptable method.

Endangered Plant Species

To prevent potential negative impacts to endangered plant species, **DO NOT** apply **Clearcast** in a way that adversely affects federally listed endangered and threatened species.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Clearcast

Efficacy and selectivity of **Clearcast** is dependent upon many factors including: dose, time of year, stage of plant growth, plant susceptibility, method of application, and water movement. Rate selection will be partially dependent on characteristics of the treatment area and whether growth regulation or control is desired. Some areas may require a repeat application to control or suppress regrowth. Consult BASF Corporation to determine best treatment protocols to manage individual species and to meet specific aquatic plant management objectives.

Emergent, Floating, and Shoreline Species Controlled with Foliar Application

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate (fl ozs/A)	Comments
Alligatorweed	Alternanthera philoxeroides	64 to 128	Repeat applications may be necessary. Add 1 qt/A of AquaPro [™] herbicide for quicker brownout.
American lotus	Nelumbo lutea	64 to 128	
Arrowhead	Sagittaria spp.	32 to 64	
Cattail	Typha spp.	32 to 64	Apply after full greenup through killing frost.
Chinese tallowtree	Sapium sebiferum	64 to 128	
Common reed	Phragmites spp.	96 to 128	Use 1 qt/A methylated seed oil (MSO); apply in late vegetative stage up to killing frost. Also apply as a spot treatment using 1% to 2% Clearcast® herbicide per spray volume. Older stands of phragmites and stands growing in water may be more difficult to control and will require follow-up applications.
Common salvinia	Salvinia minima	32 to 64	Apply with MSO or MSO + silicone-based surfactant; retreatment will be necessary.
Floating heart	Nymphoides spp.	64 to 128	Also apply as a spot treatment using 2% to 5% Clearcast and 1% MSO per spray volume.
Floating pennywort	Hydrocotyle ranunculoides	32 to 64	Repeat applications may be necessary.
Flowering rush	Butomus umbellatus	64 to 128	
Four-leaf clover	Marsilea spp.	32 to 64	
Frog's bit	Lymnobium spongia	16 to 32	
Giant cane	Arundo donax	64 to 128	
Japanese knotweed	Polygonum cuspidatum	64 to 128	
Mexican lily	Nymphaea mexicana	32 to 64	
Mosquito fern	Azolla spp.	(==)	Apply using 2% to 5% Clearcast and 1% MSO by volume.
Parrotfeather	Myriophyllum aquaticum	64 to 128	Apply only to emergent vegetation.
Pickerelweed	Pontederia cordata	32 to 64	·
Saltcedar	Tamarix spp.	64 to 128	Also apply using 2% to 5% Clearcast and 1% MSO per spray volume.
Smartweed, ladysthumb Smartweed, Pennsylvania Smartweed, swamp	Polygonum persicaria Polygonum pensylvanicum Polygonum coccineum	64 to 128	-
Spatterdock	Nuphar lutea	64 to 128	
Unbrella plant	Cyperus involucratus	64	Apply with MSO or COC. Also apply as a spot treatment using 5% Clearcast per spray volume.
Variable-leaf milfoil	Myriophyllum heterophyllum	64 to 128	Apply with MSO (1% v/v) as an emergent foliar treatment when plants have emerged on the surface. Also apply as a spot treatment using 1% to 3% Clearcast per spray volume.
Water chestnut	Trapa natans	64 to 128	Apply with MSO to emergent part of plant. Also apply as a spot treatment using 2% to 5% Clearcast per spray volume.
Water hyacinth	Eichhornia crassipes	16 to 32	*
Water lettuce	Pistia stratiotes	48 to 96	
Water lily	Nymphaea spp.	32 to 64	

Emergent, Floating, and Shoreline Species Controlled with Foliar Application (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate (fl ozs/A)	Comments
Water primrose	Ludwigia spp.	32 to 64	Add 1 qt/A of AquaPro™ herbicide for quicker brownout.
Watershield	Brasenia schreberi	48 to 64	
Wild taro	Colocasia esculenta	96 to 128	

Species Susceptible to Water-injected Applications

The following categories are provided to define species that may be growth regulated or controlled with 50 to 500 ppb **Clearcast® herbicide** following in-water applications: susceptible, moderately susceptible, and less susceptible. The rates associated with each susceptibility category, including the **Special Weed Control** section, are provided as guidance with the overriding allowance that an application rate from 50 to 500 ppb may be used depending on the aquatic vegetation management objective and the characteristics of the aquatic vegetation and water body being treated.

Some species that are susceptible to foliar applications of **Clearcast** may be less susceptible to in-water applications. Use of higher rates are necessary to achieve desired control/suppression in areas of greater water exchange; when treating more mature or less susceptible plants; when targeting more difficult-to-control aquatic species; and when treating small areas in larger bodies of water (partial or spot treatments). Lower concentrations are generally used when conducting early season large-scale treatments; when greater selectivity is desired; and treating larger areas, more immature or susceptible plants, and areas with less potential for rapid water exchange.

Use of lower rates may increase selectivity on some species within the same category. Effects on susceptible plants can range from control to growth regulation depending on treatment site characteristics, exposure time, and application rate. Susceptible plant species may exhibit herbicide stress or reduced growth during active treatment phases. Whole lake applications with lower rates may provide plant growth regulation or greater selectivity while higher rates will generally provide broader activity.

Susceptible Vascular Aquatic Plants (50 to 200 ppb)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Curlyleaf pondweed	Potamogeton crispus
Eurasian watermilfoil	Myriophyllum spicatum
Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata
Sago pondweed	Stuckenia pectinata
Water hyacinth	Eichhornia crassipes
Water stargrass	Heteranthera dubia

Moderately Susceptible Vascular Aquatic Plants (100 to 300 ppb)

Common Name	Scientific Name
American pondweed	Potamogeton nodosus
Bladderwort	Utricularia spp.
Frog's bit	Lymnobium spongia
Illinois pondweed	Potamogeton illinoensis
Pickerelweed	Pontederia cordata
Salvinia	Salvinia spp.
Spikerush	Eleocharis baldwinii
Variable-leaf milfoil	Myriophyllum heterophyllum
Wigeon grass	Ruppia maritima

Less Susceptible Vascular Aquatic Plants (200 to 500 ppb)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bulrush	Schoenoplectus californicus
Cattail	Typha spp.
Coontail	Ceratophyllum demersum
Eelgrass, Japanese	Zostera japonica
Egeria	Egeria densa
Flowering rush	Butomus umbellatus
Southern naiad	Najas guadalupensis
Spatterdock	Nuphar lutea
Water lily	Nymphaea odorata
Watershield	Brasenia schreberi

Special Weed Control

Eurasian Watermilfoil. Apply **Clearcast** at 100 to 200 ppb to actively growing plants early in the growing season. Applications made to mature Eurasian watermilfoil (vegetation topped out) may require multiple applications.

Hydrilla. Apply **Clearcast** at 150 to 200 ppb to actively growing plants early in the growing season. Applications made prior to topped-out hydrilla may require repeat application. A single application of 50 to 75 ppb can be used to suppress and growth-regulate hydrilla for up to 10 to 12 weeks. If desired, an additional 50 to 75 ppb can be

applied to extend the period of growth suppression when normal hydrilla growth resumes.

Japanese Eelgrass. Japanese eelgrass is a submerged aquatic plant which can be found in tidal and intertidal areas. Clearcast® herbicide may be applied directly to the water or directly to the plant (e.g. at low tide).

- Low-tide application To make applications when the plant is exposed at low tide, uniformly apply with properly calibrated broadcast or spot treatment equipment in 10 or more gallons of water per acre. An appropriate spray adjuvant approved for aquatic use may be used but is not required. Spot treatments can be made with up to 5% Clearcast by volume. To ensure thorough spray coverage, higher spray volumes may be required when treating areas with large and/or dense vegetation. Use an appropriate spray pressure to minimize drift potential depending upon spray equipment, conditions, and application objectives. Apply 4 fl ozs to 32 fl ozs Clearcast/A. Use the lower rate for management of seedlings. An appropriate aquatic use spray adjuvant may be used but is not required.
- In-water application When Japanese eelgrass is submerged, Clearcast may be broadcast-applied to the water surface or injected below the water surface.
 Clearcast may be applied as undiluted product or diluted with water before application. Under surface-matted conditions, inject Clearcast below the water surface to achieve better product distribution. Apply Clearcast to water to achieve a final concentration of the active ingredient of no more than 500 ppb. Multiple applications of Clearcast may be made during the annual growth cycle to maintain the desired vegetation response.

Sago Pondweed. In dry ditches (drainage and irrigation), sago pondweed may be controlled or growth-suppressed with soil-applied **Clearcast** at 64 to 128 fl ozs/A. In irrigation canals, apply **Clearcast** after drawdown and prior to water recharge.

Terrestrial Use Directions

Clearcast may be applied with ground and aerial equipment including both fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter.

Applications may be made using foliar broadcast spray, foliar spot spray, injection (hack and squirt), frill and girdle, cut stump, or basal methods.

Broadcast Spray Application

DO NOT apply more than 1 gallon of Clearcast per acre.

Foliar Spot Application

Apply **Clearcast** as a percent solution, containing up to 5% **Clearcast** by volume.

Injection (Hack and Squirt), Frill and Girdle, and Cut Stump Application

Treatments may be made using up to 100% Clearcast by volume.

Basal Application

Treatments can be made using up to 25% **Clearcast** by volume. Basal applications require the use of a good emulsion system to maintain **Clearcast** in a stable emulsion with the penetrating agent being used.

All foliar applications of **Clearcast** require the use of a spray adjuvant. Refer to **Spray Adjuvants** section for additional information.

Managing Off-target Movement

The following information is general guidance for managing and minimizing off-target exposure of this product. Specific use directions in this label may vary from these general guidelines depending on the application method and objectives and should supersede the general information provided below.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

- The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the fixed wingspan or 90% of rotor blade diameter.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.
- DO NOT apply if wind speed is greater than 10 mph, except when making injection or subsurface applications to water.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following aerial drift reduction advisory information.

Information On Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind**;

Temperature and Humidity; and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling droplet size:

- Volume Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow

rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

- Number of Nozzles Use the minimum number of nozzles that provides uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the fixed wingspan or 90% of rotor blade diameter may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing that causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light, variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude

and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light-to-no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Applicator is responsible for any loss or damage which results from spraying **Clearcast® herbicide** in a manner other than directed in this label. In addition, applicator must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances in regard to spraying.

Clearcast® herbicide may be used for the control of the following plant species. Clearcast may be effective for the control or suppression of additional plant species not listed below. The use of Clearcast for the control or suppression of undesirable plants not listed below may be done at the discretion of the user.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes responsibility for any lack of control or suppression associated with application to weeds not listed on this label.

Weeds Controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Foliar (fl ozs/A)	Comments
Alligator weed	Alternanthera philoxeroides	64 to 128	Addition of AquaPro™ herbicide will improve efficacy.
Annual ryegrass	Lolium multiflorum	16 to 32	
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Helianthus tuberosus	64 to 128	
Bedstraw	Galium aparine	64 to 128	
Beet, wild	Beta procumbens	64 to 128	
Brazilian pepper* Christmasberry*	Schinus terebinthifolius	96 to 128	Also apply using 2% to 5% Clearcast per spray volume.
Buckwheat, wild	Polygonum convolvulus	64 to 128	
Buttercup	Ranunculus spp.	64 to 128	
California bulrush*	Schoenoplectus californicus	64 to 128	
Camphor tree*	Cinnamomum camphora	2% to 5% v/v	
Canola, volunteer (non- Clearfield®)	Brassica campestris Brassica napus	64 to 128	
Cattail	Typha spp.	32 to 64	
Chickweed, common	Stellaria media	64 to 128	
Chinese tallowtree Popcorn tree	Sapium sebiferum	64 to 128	See Special Weed Control section.
Cocklebur, common	Xanthium strumarium	64 to 128	
Filaree, redstem Filaree, whitestem	Erodium cicutarium Erodium moschatum	64 to 128	*
Flixweed	Descurainia sophia	64 to 128	
Giant ragweed**	Ambrosia trifida	32 to 64	_
Henbit	Lamium amplexicaule	64 to 128	
Jamaican nightshade*	Solanum jamaicense	2% to 5% v/v	
Japanese stiltgrass	Microstegium vimineum	32 to 64	Use MSO at 1% by spray volume. Clearcast will provide some residual control of subsequent seedling emergence.
Jimsonweed	Datura stramonium	64 to 128	
Johnsongrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, seedling	Sorghum halepense	32 to 64 16 to 32	
Knotweed, prostrate	Polygonum aviculare	64 to 128	
Kochia	Kochia scoparia	64 to 128	
Lambsquarters, common	Chenopodium album	64 to 128	
Lettuce, miner's	Montia perfoliata	64 to 128	7

(continued)

Weeds Controlled (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Foliar (fl ozs/A)	Comments
Mallow, common Mallow, Venice	Malva neglecta Hibiscus trionum	64 to 128	
Mustard spp.	Brassica spp.	64 to 128	
Nettle, burning	Urtica urens	64 to 128	
Nettleleaf goosefoot	Chenopodium murale	64 to 128	
Nightshade, black Nightshade, Easten black Nightshade, hairy	Solanum nigrum Solanum ptycanthum Solanum sarrachoides	64 to 128	
Old World climbing fern*	Lygodium microphyllum	5% v/v	
Pennycress, field	Thlaspi arvense	64 to 128	
Phragmites*	Phragmites australis	64 to 128	Use 1 qt/A methylated seed oil (MSO); apply in late vegetative stage up to killing frost. Also apply as a spot treatment using 1% to 2% Clearcast® herbicide per spray volume. Older stands of phragmites and stands growing in water may be more difficult to control and will require follow-up applications.
Pigweed, prostrate Pigweed, redroot Pigweed, smooth Pigweed, spiny	Amaranthus blitoides Amaranthus retroflexus Amaranthus hybridus Amaranthus spinosus	64 to 128	
Puncturvine	Tribulus terrestris	64 to 128	6
Purple loosestrife*	Lythrum salicaria	32 to 64	
Purslane, common	Portulaca oleracea	64 to 128	
Radish, wild	Raphanus raphanistrum	64 to 128	
Ragweed, common Ragweed, giant	Ambrosia artemisiifolia Ambrosia trifida	64 to 128	
Rocket, London Rocket, yellow	Sisymbrium irio Barbarea vulgaris	64 to 128	*
Saltcedar*	Tamarix spp.	64 to 128	Also apply using 2% to 5% Clearcast and 1% MSO per spray volume.
Sedge*, purple Sedge*, yellow	Cyperus rotundus Cyperus esculentus	32 to 64	Also apply using 2% to 5% Clearcast per spray volume.
Shepherd's-purse	Capsella bursa-pastoris	64 to 128	
Smartweed, ladysthumb Smartweed, Pennsylvania Smartweed, swamp	Polygonum persicaria Polygonum pensylvanicum Polygonum coccineum	64 to 128	is a
Spike rush*	Eleocharis spp.	64 to 128	
Spurge, prostrate	Euphorbia maculata	64 to 128	
Sunflower, common	Helianthus annuus	64 to 128	
Swinecress	Coronopus didymus	64 to 128	
Tansymustard, green	Descurainia pinnata	64 to 128	
Taro	Taro spp.	64 to 128 5% v/v	29

Weeds Controlled (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Foliar (fl ozs/A)	Comments
Thistle, Russian	Salsola iberica	64 to 128	
Tropical soda apple*	Solanum viarum	2% to 5% v/v	
Unbrella plant	Cyperus involucratus	64	Apply with MSO or COC. Also apply as a spot treatment using 5% Clearcast® herbicide per spray volume.
Water primrose	Ludwigia spp.	32 to 64	Addition of AquaPro™ herbicide will improve efficacy.
Wetland nightshade*	Solanum tampicense	2% to 5% v/v	
Whitetop* Hoary cress*	Cardaria draba	8 to 16	
Willoweed panicle	Epilobium brachycarpum	64 to 128	
Velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti	64 to 128	

In general, the use of methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1% v/v will provide the best control with foliar applications.

Special Weed Control - Chinese Tallowtree

Clearcast at 64 to 128 fl ozs/A or 0.5 to 2.0% v/v may be applied as a foliar application for selective control of Chinese tallowtree in and around tolerant tree species. Control Chinese tallowtree with foliar applications using aerial, handgun, or backpack application methods. When treating Chinese tallowtree, ensure that application method and spray volume provide adequate coverage of targeted Chinese tallowtree plants. Add methylated seed oil at 32 fl ozs/A for broadcast applications, or at 1% v/v for spot backpack and handgun applications. Tolerant hardwood species may exhibit varying degrees of leaf discoloration and temporary injury.

Areas that may be Grazed or Cut for Hay

Apply **Clearcast** to listed aquatic and terrestrial noncrop sites that may be grazed or cut for hay at a maximum use rate of 1 gallon per acre of **Clearcast** or 5% (v/v) spray solution for spot treatments. There are no grazing or haying restrictions.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Plant injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

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Supersedes: NVA 2012-04-299-0037 Supplemental: NVA 2014-04-299-0110

> BASF Corporation 26 Davis Drive Research Triangle Park, NC 27709





Group 2 Herbicide



For control of Japanese eelgrass and unbrella plant

This supplemental label expires December 31, 2016, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

Active Ingredient:

ammonium salt of imazamox: 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1 <i>H</i> -	
imidazol-2-yl]-5-(methoxymethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid*	12.1%
Other Ingredients:	
Total:	100.0%
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*Equivalent to 11.4% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-(methoxymethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid 1 gallon contains 1.0 pound of active ingredient as the free acid.

EPA Reg. No. 241-437

Directions For Use

- It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- The supplemental labeling and the entire Clearcast® herbicide container label, EPA Reg. No. 241-437, must be in possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Clearcast before applying.
- Use of Clearcast according to this labeling is subject to the use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Clearcast.

Japanese Eelgrass (Zostera japonica)

Japanese eelgrass is a submerged aquatic plant which can be found in tidal and intertidal areas. **Clearcast** may be applied directly to the water or directly to the plant (e.g. at low tide).

Low-tide Application

To make applications when the plant is exposed at low tide, uniformly apply with properly calibrated broadcast or spot treatment equipment in 10 or more gallons of water per acre. An appropriate spray adjuvant approved for aquatic use may be used but is not required. Spot treatments can be made with up to 5% Clearcast by volume. To ensure thorough spray

coverage, higher spray volumes may be required when treating areas with large and/or dense vegetation. Use an appropriate spray pressure to minimize drift potential depending upon spray equipment, conditions, and application objectives. Apply 4 fl ozs to 32 fl ozs Clearcast/A. Use the lower rate for management of seedlings. An appropriate aquatic use spray adjuvant may be used but is not required.

In-water Application

When Japanese eelgrass is submerged, Clearcast may be broadcast-applied to the water surface or injected below the water surface. Clearcast may be applied as undiluted product or diluted with water before application. Under surface-matted conditions, inject Clearcast below the water surface to achieve better product distribution. Apply Clearcast to water to achieve a final concentration of the active ingredient of no more than 500 ppb. Multiple applications of Clearcast may be made during the annual growth cycle to maintain the desired vegetation response.

Unbrella Plant (Cyperus involucratus)

For the control of unbrella plant, broadcast-apply 64 fl ozs Clearcast/A with a methylated seed oil (MSO) or crop oil concentrate (COC). Application may also be made as a spot treatment using 5% Clearcast per spray volume.



BASF Corporation 26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

The Chemical Company

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The Directions For Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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